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hunt & fish yukon



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Yukon — fisherman's bonanza!

Quality or quantity — in Yukon you don't have to make a choice. They're both available to the fisherman who casts a line in any one of hundreds of Yukon's crystal clear and unpolluted mountain streams or lakes. Your fishing licence is a ticket to some of the best freshwater fishing found anywhere, amidst a mountain wilderness area of over 200,000 square miles. This bonus of unsurpassed mountain scenery, invigorating atmosphere, and up to 24 hours a day fishing time in mid-summer, tend to whet your appetite and make those freshly-caught fish taste even better.

Generous limits allow you a day's catch of 20 Northern Pike, Arctic Grayling, five Lake Trout, five Dolly Varden, five Kokanee, five Rainbow Trout, two Steelhead and two in the aggregate of King or Coho salmon. Grayling and all trout under eight inches must be returned to the water. Yukon has no closed season on sports fishing and there are no catch limits on Whitefish, Burbot (ling Cod), Inconnu (Shee Fish), or Cisco (Freshwater Herring). Most popular species, and the most abundant, are Lake Trout, Arctic Grayling and Northern Pike. Fees, limits and regulations, of course, are subject to change. Please check for changes when obtaining your licence.

Licence fees for non-residents are \$10 for the season or \$3.50 for five days. All Canadians are entitled to the resident season fee of \$5. Gear designed to catch more than one fish at a time is prohibited and the possession limit is three days' catch. All persons 16 years of age or over must have a licence. These are available in all communities, from a number of highway lodges, and from the Game Branch in Whitehorse.

It is illegal to introduce live fish or eggs into Yukon waters or to catch fish by use of spears, arrows, gaffs, lights, firearms, dynamite or other explosive material, sticks, stones, clubs, hand nets, snares or jigging.

You can find reasonably good fishing at or near most campgrounds, with better fishing and more privacy a little further up or down stream. If you're not the camping type, you can headquarter in a lodge, motel or hotel. On the other hand, if you really want to get away from it all and have a lake to yourself, charter a float plane to one of dozens of remote lakes where it's possible to catch your limit on a few casts. Burning permits (free) are required if you plan on using open fires. They may be cancelled if the fire hazard becomes too great.

Several areas have licensed fishing guides who will take you out after the lunkers. Their services include boat, motor and fishing gear, and some of them will also arrange for shore lunches. While they are not compulsory, it is advisable to hire a competent guide, who can take you to the most likely spots.

Good to excellent fishing can be found within a few minutes' drive of even the largest community. In 1968, a 19-pound, two-ounce Rainbow Trout was taken just three miles from the capital city of Whitehorse. Our biggest Lake Trout was 87 pounds by net, and Northern Pike approaching four feet in length are not uncommon.

In the more easily accessible lakes, Lake Trout of five to 10 pounds are common and larger ones, up to 30 pounds, are frequently taken. The larger specimens are usually caught by anglers trolling from a boat. Twenty to 30 pounders are common in many of the more remote lakes. Lake Trout seem to prefer large bait. They'll take small lures too, but it's not unusual to catch two pounders on a six to 10 inch spoon. Fresh bait includes frozen smelt or herring, or strips of fresh fish.

Although Yukon is not noted as a salmon fishery, there are a few locations where King and Coho may be taken during their spawning runs.

Nearly all streams crossed by the Alaska Highway and other main roads in the Territory will yield catches of Arctic Grayling and many support one or more species of trout. Grayling, Kokanee, and trout are taken on flies, small spinners or spoons. This also applies to Whitefish, which are becoming increasingly popular with fly and light tackle fishermen.

By all means, bring your own favorite flies and lures. But we also recommend you pick up a few in Yukon. It could make a difference in your catch, and you'll benefit from expert advice on local conditions.

On the following page is a list of species found in the most easily accessible locations, usually near campgrounds, communities or at the roadside. This is by no means a complete list and many more locations may be found by the ardent fisherman who inquires at local establishments selling fishing gear and licences.



where you'll find 'em —

Location	Mile No.	Lake Trout	Arctic Grayling	Northern Pike	Other	Location	Mile No.	Lake Trout	Arctic Grayling	Northern Pike	Other
ALASKA HIGHWAY						DEZADEASH LAKE					
Iron Creek	595		X		DV	Dezadeash Lake	125	X	X		S
Hyland River	605	X	X		DV	Klukshu River	112		X	X	DV
Wye Lake	634				R	Stella Lake	108				
Watson Lake	N-635*	X	X			MAYO AND DAWSON ROADS					
Upper Liard	642		X		DV	Lake Laberge	26	X	X	X	I
Rancheria River	687		X		DV	Fox Lake	35	X	X	X	B
Rancheria River	701		X		DV	Braeburn Lake	55	X	X	X	
Rancheria River	718		X		DV	Twin Lakes	71	X	X	X	
Daughney Lake	724	X	X		DV	Tatchun Creek	118		X		S
Swift River	733	X	X			Mayo Lake	275	X	X	X	C
Morley River	777	X	X	X		Minto Lake	275	X		X	
Teslin Lake	804	X	X	X		Dawson City	123		X		S, I
Quiet Lake	N-836	X	X	X	I	CARCROSS AREA					
Johnson's Crossing	837	X	X	X	S	Tagish Lake		X	X	X	C
Squanga Lake	850	X	X	X		Bennett Lake		X	X	X	C
Marsh Lake	883	X	X	X		Little Atlin		X	X	X	
Fish Lake	W-919	X	X			Snafu Lake		X	X	X	
Louis Lake	W-919	X	X		R	Tarfu Lake		X	X	X	
Kusawa Lake	S-958	X	X	X	R	Atlin Lake		X	X		
Otter Falls	N-995	X	X			WATSON LAKE — CARMACKS ROAD					
Aishihik Lake	N-995	X	X	X		Simpson Lake	50	X	X	X	
Pine Lake	1012	X	X	X		Frances Lake	104	X	X	X	
Kloo Lake	1035	X	X	X		Finlayson Lake	150	X			
Kluane Lake	1056	X	X	X		Lappie Lakes	S-230	X	X		
Pickhandle Lake	1156			X		Little Salmon Lake	282	X	X	X	
HAINES ROAD											
Kathleen Lake	W-142	X	X		R, K						
Kathleen River	143	X	X		R						

*Indicates north from mile 635 Alaska Highway. Code — DV — Dolly Varden, R — Rainbow, S — Salmon, I — Inconnu, K — Kokanee, C — Cisco, B — Burbot

FISHING GUIDES

i. F. Mahoney
Teslin, Yukon

/esley Doe
ox Point Lodge
file 806
laska Highway, Yukon
(Teslin Lake)

tackinaw Campsite
file 813
laska Highway, Yukon

eslie Allen
ohnson's Crossing Lodge
file 837
laska Highway, Yukon
(Teslin Lake & River)

mato's Boat Rental
agish, Yukon

agish Fishing Tours
loyd Reid
agish, Yukon

larsh Lake Resort
file 883, Alaska Highway
P.O. Box 1055
Whitehorse, Yukon

abel & Art Brewster
file 1016
laska Highway
aines Junction, Yukon

Ted Yardley
Cortino Lodge
Mile 135, Haines Road
Haines Junction, Yukon

R. J. White
Destruction Bay, Yukon
(Kluane Lake)

FLY-IN FISHING

Kurt Hansen
P.O. Box 321
Watson Lake, Yukon
(Frances Lake)

Yukon Outdoor Adventures Limited
P.O. Box 4164
Whitehorse, Yukon
(Tincup Lake)

GUIDED CANOE TRIPS

Atlin Lake Canoe Tours
P.O. Box 14
Atlin, B.C.

Dawson Trail Services
P.O. Box 20, R.R. #1
Whitehorse, Yukon

WILDERNESS TRAVEL

Yukon Wilderness Unlimited —
John and Mickey Lammers
— guided boat/camping trips —
year 'round, base camp wilderness
vacations, by reservations only,
P.O. Box 4126,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.



yukon's "big ones" —



Arctic Grayling

Thymallus arcticus is distinguished by its greatly enlarged dorsal fin and small mouth with teeth in both jaws. Grayling are found in schools; in rivers where clear tributaries enter and in backwaters in lakes at the mouths of streams and along rocky shores. They eat terrestrial insects, caddis and mayfly nymphs, snails and small fish. They may reach a maximum of 24 inches and a weight of five pounds, but are normally under two pounds.



Lake Trout

Salvelinus namaycush is noted for the irregular whitish spots on the back and sides and the deeply forked caudal fin. This member of the char family (it's not really a trout) inhabits deep water, but may be found in shallow water during freeze-up and break-up, especially at the mouths of streams. They eat other fish, bottom organisms, plankton and terrestrial insects. "Lakers" may reach 48 inches and weigh a hundred pounds, but are usually much smaller.



Rainbow Trout

Salmo gairdneri has black spots on the back, dorsal and caudal fins, 12 or fewer rays in the anal fin, and of course, the distinguishing pink to red rainbow along its sides (not always present). These fish have limited distribution in Yukon. They feed mainly on aquatic insect larvae (particularly caddis and black flies), molluscs, crustaceans, and occasionally, small fishes. Largest known Yukon specimen caught by an angler weighed 19-pounds, two-ounces.



Northern Pike

Esox lucius, with his long, flattened snout, large and many-toothed mouth, and the placement of the dorsal fin well back on the body, is probably the most common game fish on the continent. "Jackies" are found in quiet, shallow water and eat other fish, insects, leeches, and even small birds and animals. They may grow to 10 or five feet and weight as much as 50 pounds.



Whitefish

These fish fall in the Coregonidae family and include the Cisco, Inconnu, as well as the more common Lake or Humpback Whitefish (**Coregonus clupeaformis**). The lake Whitefish is found from the surface down to about 80 feet, usually moving close to shore at night. They are bottom feeders, eating molluscs, larval insects, freshwater shrimp, minute snails and clams; although they may also surface feed on small crustacean plankton and some terrestrial insects. They are usually around a pound in weight, but may grow to five pounds.

how to catch 'em —

A study of the food eaten by the species you want to catch is a good start in determining what type of bait or lure to use and how to use it. However, if you're not that avid a fisherman, there's no reason you shouldn't still be able to enjoy the sport. Your local sporting goods store can fix you up with a basic spinning or spin-casting outfit. An average strength (10 to 15 pounds test) line, a variety of standard lures and some basic instructions.

After you get here, you can check locally on where to go and what they're biting on. After that, don't quit too soon if you're not getting bites. It may be that you're retrieving the line too slowly or too quickly — too near the surface or too deep. Maybe it needs a jerky retrieve, or perhaps a twitch and a pause. Experiment a bit and you may find the key to why some fishermen catch fish while others get skunked on the same lure.

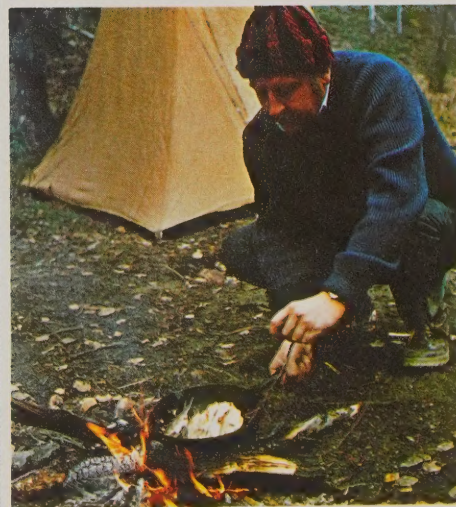
If you want to fish with flies, but don't have a fly rod, just tie your fly to the end of three to five feet of monofilament line behind a

float that's heavy enough to cast and you're in business. This method is particularly effective when you can see the fish rising. You'll have better luck if you can match the insects they're feeding on. If they're not jumping, try a wet fly on the same rig with a split shot about a foot from the fly to take it down.

The above method can also be used for getting out those tiny spinners and spoons if they're too light for your fishing gear.

Trolling gear or heavy bait casting outfits are recommended if you're going after the big tackle-bustin' Lake Trout. You'll also need stronger line and bigger lures (6" to 10" long). If you're trolling you may want to weight your line to get it deeper. If you're fishing from shore look for steep drop-offs or the mouth of a creek. The same tackle works well on the larger Northern Pike, although a lure of four to six inches should be big enough.

... Happy Fishing





big game —

Sportsmen from all over the world converge on Yukon each year to view or stalk their favorite trophy with ease, camera, bow or gun.

Today more and more visitors are finding satisfaction in stalking their quarry with a camera rather than a gun. Camera hunters are encouraged to visit Yukon's game preserves where big game animals can be observed in their natural habitat.

Big game species include the majestic white Dall Sheep and their cousins the Stone and Fannin Sheep, Woodland and Barre Ground Caribou, Mountain Goats, Moose, Grizzly, Black and Brown Bears.

Generous bag limits are offered during the two-month season of ducks and geese, while the upland bird hunter has his choice of Willow, White Tailed and Rock Ptarmigan, plus four varieties of grouse (Sharptail, Franklin, Blue and Ruffed).

Hunting is permitted only during the prescribed season for each designated species. Otherwise, all birds, their nests and eggs, all big game and fur bearing animals are protected by law and may not be taken or molested. But that doesn't stop you from looking, or taking pictures.

Non-residents may hunt big game only when they are accompanied by a licensed guide. For this purpose, Yukon has been divided into districts, each with a registered outfitter and guides. They are fully equipped to take clients into Yukon's mountain wilderness in search of trophy animals.

Outfitters normally prefer to book hunts of at least 14 days. They are usually booked a year in advance, so it's wise to make your inquiries early. Photographic safaries may be booked with some outfitters during the off-season. All commercial photographers taking pictures away from highways and settled areas are required to obtain a permit (free) from the Director of Game, Box 2703 (corner 3rd Avenue and Steele Street), Whitehorse, Yukon.

Unless you are the holder of a valid hunting licence, your firearms must be securely stowed and may not be removed except by the direction of a game guardian, peace officer or customs officer.

All firearms should be registered at Canadian Customs on crossing the border so they may be readily cleared on your way back. Certain restricted weapons must be sealed and require temporary in transit permits (free). These include revolvers, pistols, fully automatic firearms and any firearm less than 26 inches in length.

To take your game, or parts thereof, home, you need an export permit (free) which is issued by the Director of Game or any government agent. Proof is required that trophy fees have been paid before you leave Yukon. In order to facilitate game management, it's necessary that you return your licence to a game guardian, along with the accompanying affidavit, before leaving the Territory.



No person under 14 may obtain a licence and those under 16 must be in the company of a licence holder over 21 and be in possession of both a hunting licence and a firearms permit from the R.C.M.P. Bow hunters are classed the same as those using firearms.

Yukon hunting regulations state it is unlawful to discharge a firearm on or across the maintained portion of a public road or highway or from a motor vehicle (this includes snowmobiles); carry any firearm containing live ammunition in a motor vehicle; hunt in a game sanctuary; hunt or transport big game or hunters by helicopter; use fixed-wing aircraft in hunting, except to and from base

camps; shoot at, wound or kill swimming game; abandon or allow to spoil or use as bait, any portion of a game animal suitable for human food.

Protected game include Moose or Caribou with unforked antlers, female Moose (except during special seasons), female Mountain Sheep, male Mountain Sheep with outside horn curvature of less than 270° (3/4 curl), Mountain Goat with outer curvature length of less than five inches. All Elk, Bison, Polar Bear, Deer and Muskox, as well as bear cubs and female bears with cubs are protected.

fees, limits and seasons —

Limits on all big game animals are one per licence year.

A big game licence, which includes game birds, is \$50 for a Canadian citizen or British subject and \$100 for all other non-residents. A separate licence is required for spring bear at \$25 for Canadian or British subject and \$50 for other non-residents.

Trophy fees are applicable to all non-resident hunters and must be paid for each animal taken before leaving the Territory, whether or not the animals, or parts thereof, are being taken out of Yukon. These are \$5 for Black Bear, \$65 for Grizzly, \$15 for Wolverine and Wolves and \$25 for each of the other legal species. All Grizzly pelts being taken out of the Territory must have a non-transferable seal affixed to the pelt. These are included with the trophy fee.

Open season on Black and Grizzly Bear is from April 15th to June 15th and from August 1st to October 31st. The open season on Moose (male only), Caribou, Mountain Goat (either sex), Mountain Sheep (male only), Wolves and Wolverines is August 1st to October 31st.

Game Birds

For the hunter interested only in birds, a non-resident fee of \$15 is charged. Residents of Alberta and British Columbia holding a valid and subsisting game bird licence from their province may obtain a Yukon game bird licence for \$4.

Waterfowl season is from September 1st to October 31st as is the season for Ruffed, Willow, Blue and Sharptail Grouse. Spruce (Franklin) Grouse and Ptarmigan seasons are open from September 1st to January 31st following. The Federal Migratory Bird Permit is not required in Yukon.

Daily bag limits are six ducks, five geese, eight Rails and Coots and 10 Wilson's Snipe for waterfowl (subject to change). Upland limits are 10 Ptarmigan, 10 Spruce Grouse and five each of Ruffed, Blue and Sharptailed Grouse.

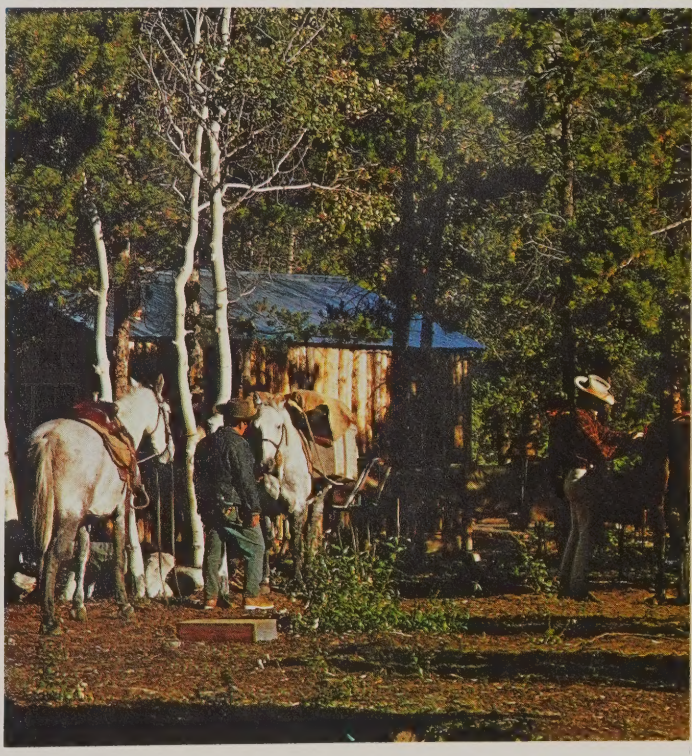
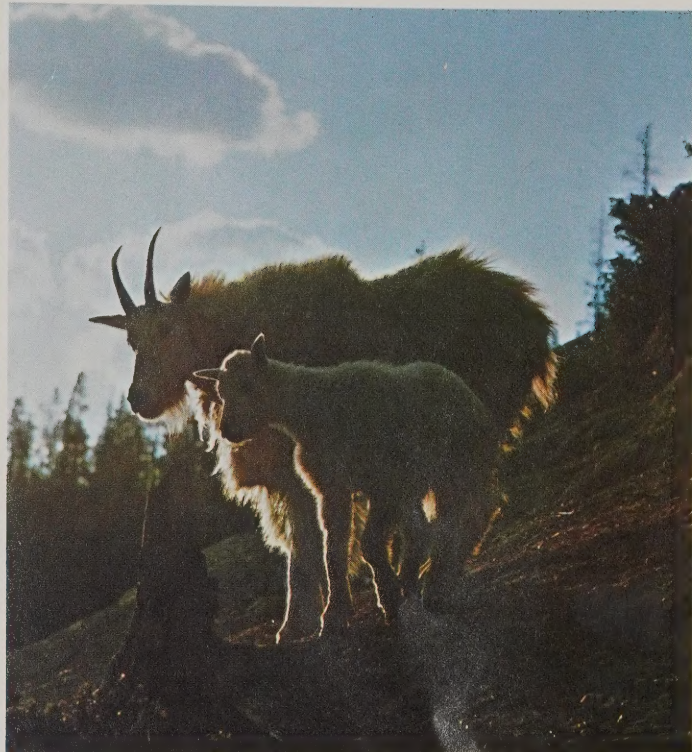
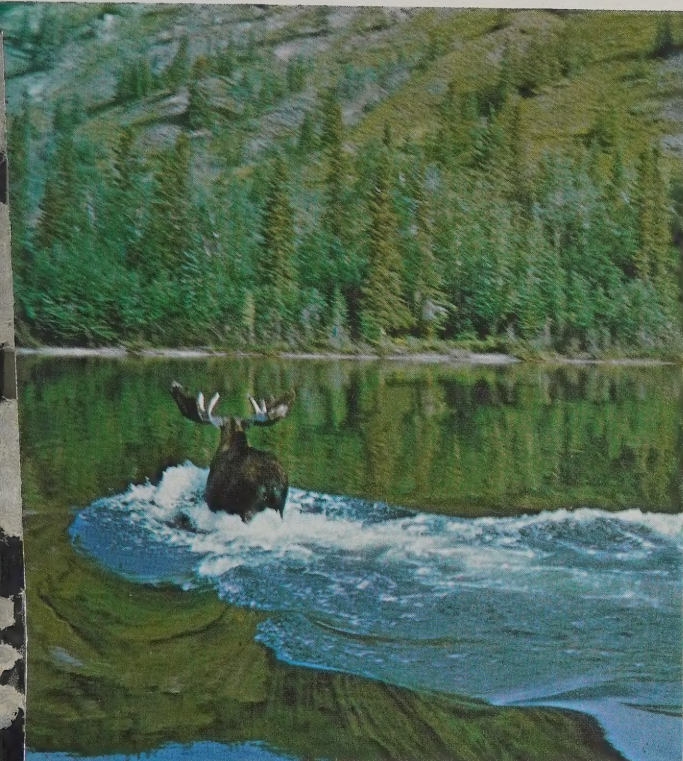
Guides and Outfitters

In the interest of good hunter relations and game management, outfitters are licensed and controlled by the Yukon Territorial Government through the Game Branch. The Yukon is divided into 22 registered guiding areas, with one outfitter in each having exclusive rights to guiding and outfitting in that area.

Note

Fees, limits, seasons and regulations are all subject to change. For complete and up-to-date information and a current list of big game outfitters write: Director of Game, Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada.







THE YUKON SYMBOL

The distinctive Yukon Symbol derives from the heroic climb of the Klondikers on the Trail of '98 — the route of unbelievable hardships that took thousands of men to the beginnings of the greatest Gold Rush the world has ever known. It tells of Yukon's proud past, today's energy and the promise for the future.

Photography: Wayne Towriss, Department of Travel & Information, Government of Yukon Territory, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

CAMPGROUND FEES



To help pay for maintenance of our campgrounds, an annual fee of \$5.00 is charged. This entitles you to an attractive windshield sticker and camping privileges in all Yukon Government campgrounds. Windshield stickers are available from visitor information centres, selected commercial outlets, territorial agents or campground maintenance men. Happy camping.

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ie Towriss, Department of Travel & Information,
on Territory, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

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